

Compares Homer And Chaucer To Greek Herodotus

Historian Had Divine Gifts And Directness

HISTORY OF PERSIAN WAR IS MASTERPIECE

Descriptions of Monuments Which Still Exist Are Quite Accurate

"The study of Herodotus is quite modern," said Professor Carleton W. Stanley of the Classics Department, in a lecture of the world's first historian, yesterday in the Arts Building. The lecture-room was crowded to capacity as the series of lectures on Greek authors was delivered.

Professor Stanley began by comparing Herodotus with Chaucer and Homer for child-like directions and freshness. Herodotus looks on the world with the same zest and undimmed eye as Chaucer, although with some perplexity. Homer is a combination of divine gifts and Herodotus is one of the few who share it with him. He listened with scepticism to whatever he heard and wrote it down; he also had a phenomenal memory.

Many Digressions
His theme is the victory of the Greeks who drove the Persians out of the Mediterranean world. But digressions besides the Greeks, are a feature of his history. The Greco-Persian War lasted 20 years; the history compiled by Herodotus about this period is one of the masterpieces of Greek Art, thought the speaker.

The four centuries after 500 B.C. may be said to "belong to the Greeks"; their development is the sum of human achievements in this long period. Knowledge of this period Herodotus makes by far the greatest single contribution of all Greek authors.

"By his interest in life," said the lecturer, "his zest and keenness to know what men had done and thought, he carries us lightly and easily through so many developments of the complex Mediterranean world, during these centuries. He had a child's hunger for knowledge, a child's scepticism too, and his book is a mine of lore for the economic historian, for the anthropologist, and for the student of comparative religion. Besides it contains a world of wisdom."

Traveler and Trader
He was born about 454 B.C., and lived 54 years. He was a great traveler and trader, going as far west as Italy, as far east as Babylon, a good distance up the Nile, into Syria and Phoenicia, Asia Minor, the Black Sea and up several of the Russian rivers. But trade was not his only interest, nor even the dynasties and systems of the past, though he wrote much about them.

His bent was humanistic; he was interested in the heart of man. He was a patriot, a lover of freedom and a moralist. Yet he was interested in his enemies, in traitors and sinners, and described all three very engagingly. This in fact, is the charm of Herodotus; he reveals his own character and reveals all men to themselves; and he does so by a subtle and all-pervasive humor.

His affection is never zealous; his hatred never degenerates to bitterness; and his piety never becomes fanaticism. He may be called an ancient theologian. He knew only Greek; he was weak in chronology but it did not

Registrar's Geographical Chart Illustrates Cosmopolitan McGill

The student body of McGill University, although of a quite cosmopolitan nature, is still primarily and numerically a Canadian one, according to the latest geographical chart which has just been issued to the Daily from the registrar's office. The province of Quebec is at the head of the list with 1,791 students which come, mostly all from Montreal and form two-thirds of the whole.

Ontario follows with 232; then comes British Columbia with 72; Nova Scotia has 67; New Brunswick, 50; Saskatchewan, 40; Manitoba, 24; Alberta, 23; and Prince Edward Island, 12. Totalling up, the nine provinces are represented at McGill by 2,361 students which are attending courses in 13 faculties and schools.

Representative Americans
The faculty of Medicine is the favorite one with Americans who are enrolled to the number of 294 at the University. They come from all the principal cities of the United States; the majority are from New York City, and a few from Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit, Seattle, San Francisco, and other seaboard cities of the east and west coasts. Out of 48 States of the Union, 39 of them are represented in various faculties. They come to McGill from as far South as Georgia, Texas, and Arizona.

Newfoundland sends 37 students; Great Britain, 24; British West Indies, 14; Ireland, four; China, three; Bermuda, Haiti, Japan, Mexico, and South Africa, two each; and one each from Australia, Cuba, France, Guatemala, Latvia, and Peru are registered. The total enrollment is 2,752 from which, 778 are women, leaving the men 1,975 strong.

McGill Debaters Meet Varsity On Democratic Topic

Allan Edson, vice-president of the Debating Union, and K. G. Baker will represent McGill in the debate to be held here on February 19th. Representatives of the University of Toronto will take part.

The subject is "Resolved that Democracy is still safe for the world." Toronto is sending Charles Leslie, Chairman of Debates Committee of the Student's Administrative Council, and L. M. Geber. The debate will be held in the Oxford and Cambridge style. After the four speakers have spoken the house will be open for discussion.

In this debate Varsity returns the visit paid last fall by two McGill debaters, Bernard Alexander and Alex Edmonson, who took part in the Hart House Debate. P. P. Foran, President of the Debating Union, hopes that this exchange of debates with Toronto will become traditional.

Repeats Popular Talks Next Week

Dr. Ernest Thomas Gave Series Last Year

TELLS OF MARRIAGE

Explains Christian View—Preaches at Church Service Next Sunday

Dr. Ernest Thomas, of Toronto, Joint Secretary of the Board of Evangelism and Social Service of the United Church, is to spend the coming week here, carrying out a program which has been arranged under the auspices of the Student Christian Association. The guest is known to many Canadian students as a speaker and leader of study groups. Last year he spent a week conducting meetings at this university.

On the nights of February 10th, 11th, and 12th, Dr. Thomas is to lead discussion groups on the general topic "Realising God." Owing to the success which this topic met with last year, it was decided to continue it this year, the speaker having added some new material in the meantime. These meetings will begin at 7:30 and will last for about one hour and a half. Last year upwards of 60 students attended each of these groups, and preparations are being made to accommodate a like number during the coming week.

Marriage Lecture
"Christian Marriage" will be the subject of an address which Dr. Thomas is to give in Strathcona Hall, at 5 o'clock, on Friday, February 11th. Here again the speaker is repeating a talk which attracted a great many students during his former visit.

Christian Student Groups all over the world are observing February 16th, Sunday, as a Universal Day of Prayer. This day will be observed at McGill and will inaugurate the program for International Week. A regular University Church Service will be held that morning, at which Dr. Thomas will preach, taking as his subject "Christian Students and the World Order." This function will conclude Dr. Thomas stay at the University.

Form a great subject of study in those days.

Denied Beliefs of Day
Herodotus is given to rationalizing events, and recorded even what he

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Oldest Parts Of Province Near Quebec

Colonel Bovey Addressed N. D. G. Women's Club

Views Interest

Travelogue From Quebec to Gaspé Recalls Historic Scenes

A description of a trip from Quebec to Gaspé with illustrations, most of which were taken from the air, was given by Colonel Wilfrid Bovey yesterday afternoon in Victoria Hall before the Notre Dame de Grace Women's Club.

Starting from Quebec on the south shore of the St. Lawrence the first place of interest was Beaumont, famous for having the oldest mill site in the province. The Indians along this section believed that the Ile des Solitaires was the happy hunting grounds of their departed braves, said Colonel Bovey. The first church in Quebec was built on this island in 1655 seven years before St. Paul's Cathedral was erected. The parents of Madeleine de Vercheres, who held the Indians at bay until help arrived, were married in this church. An interesting feature about this incident was the fact that her mother performed the same feat against the Indians a number of years before.

Map Showed Saguenay
In 1663 the Chapelle des Matelots was erected at St. Anne de Beaupre. The present church is erected on the same spot. Colonel Bovey showed a map drawn by some of the early explorers which had the Saguenay river ending in Asia. The speaker related how Wolfe's soldiers on landing at a little village below St. Anne de Beaupre frightened the inhabitants to such an extent that they all fled in boats except one man who was left behind. He took flight in the first ob-

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Children's Play To Be Produced

English 13 Will Present Second of Series, "The Little Princess"

The second of the series of four children's plays being produced by the class of English 13 is entitled "The Little Princess," and will be presented in Moyses Hall on Saturday, February 15th at 3 o'clock.

"The Little Princess" is a three act play for boys and girls, written by Francis Hodgson Burnett, the author of "Little Lord Fauntleroy." The play tells of the adventures of a little girl at school about 20 years ago. The costumes will depict styles in vogue during the "Gay Nineties."

The announcement of the production of this play comes as welcome news to the large number of children who witnessed "The Sleeping Beauty." The latter was so popular with the young folk and their parents, that it had to be repeated before all could see it who wished to.

Marguerite Strathly is in charge of the production of "The Little Princess." The cast for the play will be announced at a later date. Tickets at 50 cents each may be procured from the controller's office of the University.

English Poet Back At People's Forum

Edward Davison Returns Tomorrow For Third Visit

Tonight at 7:30 Edward Davison, the brilliant young English poet will appear for the third time before a People's Forum audience in the Church of the Messiah. Mr. Davison will give what he calls "An Evening's Anthology," which means that he will discuss the most important features of modern poetry and their authors, and then, by way of exemplification, give a recital of such work as, most clearly illustrates his meaning.

The range and variety of Mr. Davison's field of interests are only partially suggested in his delightful lecture-recitals. His dominant theme, no matter what his subject may be, is the intimate relationship between everyday life and literature in all its phases, the old as well as the new.

Annual Medical Dinner Is Tonight In Windsor Hotel

Preparations have been going ahead actively for some time past for the annual dinner of the medical students, which take place tonight in the Windsor Hotel. The dinner promises to be a brilliant affair, since this is a tradition of the medical students of McGill. The organizers guarantee that a pleasant menu has been drawn up.

Besides the main speech by Dr. Stephen Leacock, Sir Arthur Currie, Principal of the university, and E. W. Beatty, Chancellor, will give short addresses. Other speakers will include representatives from the universities of Toronto, Queen's, Western and Montreal; Dean C. F. Martin of the Medical Faculty; E. C. Laurelli, president of the final year in Medicine; and H. S. Greene, Medicine '30. C. S. Mirabile, chairman of the dinner committee will preside.

Tables may be reserved at Crawford's office.

Mental Hygiene Clinic Founded

Institution Owes Its Foundation to McGill Co-operation

IS FIRST OF KIND

Threefold Function is to Teach, Act as a Clinic, and as a Research Centre of Delinquents

"The prevention of nervous and mental disease, of delinquency and crime" is the aim of the Mental Hygiene Institute of Montreal, in the words of Dr. W. T. B. Mitchell. This Institute, a result of the work of the Mental Hygiene Committee of Montreal, also owes its foundation to the co-operation of McGill University. Need of such an establishment has been felt for some time. Statistics show that more than 52 per cent. of patients in all hospitals are there for nervous and mental disorders; and that the number of patients in nervous and mental hospitals exceeds that in general hospitals by more than 18 per cent.

Purposes of Clinic.

Its functions are threefold. As a teaching and general educational centre efforts are being made to give to professional and lay people a better understanding of behavior and the principles of mental health. As a clinic centre it offers a practical service to parents, teachers, and physicians. As a research centre it seeks to discover the principles underlying mental health, especially in relation to delinquent behavior and social factors.

Only One of Kind

Says Dr. Mitchell: "Prevention in this field of behavior may be effective only if we are able to deal with the simple beginnings which lead to these more serious results. This Institute is unique, since it is the only Mental Hygiene training centre of its kind in Canada."

The facilities of the Institute are available to any one in the community who wishes to make use of them. One type of problem is the boy or girl who is constantly failing at school. Teachers seldom really understand these children, and they often become social outcasts as a result. The Mental Hygiene doctor is prepared to diagnose and make a plan for treatment which will deal with the present difficulty and prevent more serious complications. This always involves the understanding and co-operating of parents and teachers.

Work Started After War

Organized Mental Hygiene work has been carried on in Montreal since the end of the war. The Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene was founded in 1918, this body was operated until January, 1923, when it was taken over by the newly-formed Mental Hygiene Committee of Montreal, the latter then being admitted as a member of the Montreal Council of Social Agencies. The present organization represents one more forward step in the public health campaign.

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He is said to make poetry a passionate, personal matter to his audience, even although that audience is one of the kind that believes itself to be not particularly interested in the subject. He has stirring enthusiasms, scholarship, humor and one of the most beautiful reading voices that the lecture platform has to offer. His singing of English folk songs is particularly delightful.

BULGAR QUESTIONS



QUESTION.

Why not help the starving people in Montreal first?

ANSWER.

It is not denied that there is distress in Montreal or any other parts of Canada. This is only evidenced too much by the parade of the unemployed to the City Hall recently. Conservative figures estimate the number at 30,000, of which only 5,000 are transients. The large remainder is the number with which Montreal will always have to contend.

But the people of Montreal, generally speaking, are in a flourishing condition. At McGill there are sons and daughters of nearly twenty millionaires. Neither is the civic, provincial or federal government bankrupt. It is in their power if they so wished to relieve unemployment and poverty. Bulgaria is in an economic chaos, due to the handling over of her natural resources by the Treaty of Versailles, to Roumania and Yugoslavia. This chaos has been accentuated by the earthquake of 1925 which destroyed two provinces. She is not in a position to help her needy.

During the fall there is the annual Federated Charities' Drive by means of which students were able to do their share in relief for the condition in Montreal. Having done their share there the excuse of the distress in Montreal is not valid. But if it is felt that Montreal should come first, then do it, and make sure that it is done, and not used as an excuse.

QUESTION.

How will a fund just raised at McGill relieve the situation?

ANSWER.

If the fund were to consist of money raised at McGill alone it would be futile to speak of relieving the Bulgarian Students. McGill is but one of scores of universities to be found all over the world who are contributing towards the cause. In Canada alone there is at present on foot campaigns, similar to that sponsored by the Daily, at Toronto and at Winnipeg and others are following on.

To the south in the United States the Relief fund is being sponsored in many universities. Oxford and Cambridge in England have pledged themselves for definite amounts. Germany and France, in fact students all over the world, are joining in the appeal.

Thus the appeal is an international one, and it is definitely an international student one. The fund is to come from students to students. Other organizations look after the civic side of the question. As McGill has always counted herself a cosmopolitan university and interested in international affairs, and student affairs generally, the honour is hers for beginning the idea in Canada.

Record Pressure Almost Attained

Dr. Moesveld Explains Results of Many Years Research

Stating that an apparatus is being made at the present time by which a pressure of 5000 atmospheres can be reached without any difficulty, Dr. A. L. Th. Moesveld, of the Van Hoff Laboratory, Utrecht addressed a meeting of the Physics Society in the Physics Building yesterday afternoon. When this had been accomplished it will be much easier to obtain the results which are now got with an apparatus the capacity of which is 1500 atmospheres. The topic of his address was "Reaction Velocity and High Pressure."

Dr. Moesveld began his remarks by making clear how high pressures in solutions were reached. The solution in hand is put into a tube which is sealed up with mercury, this having been found to surpass all other sealing materials. Many difficulties are encountered, according to the speaker, when attempting to examine the solution after the desired pressure has been arrived at. As soon as the mercury is removed to make the proper calculations the pressure is naturally released.

Overcome Difficulty

To overcome the pressure difficulty Dr. Moesveld devised the plan of working through the conductivity idea in order to reach his ends. By determining the speed of the molecules in the solution it was very easy through mathematical calculation to get the reaction velocity. The properties of the solution including concentration are then very evident to the trained observer.

Finally the best results were obtained when the ester, which is the substance dissolved, was put in a mixture of alcohol and water instead of in pure distilled water, and also when the pressure of 1500 atmospheres was reached by putting in a "catalyst" which caused the alcohol molecules to form around it leaving the water for the ester.

Student Bereaved

The funeral of Abraham Oliver's father, who died on February 6th, will take place this morning. Oliver is a student in the Faculty of Dentistry.

ARCHITECTURE PROFESSOR TALKS

Ramsay Traquair at Y. M. C. A. Forum Tomorrow

The speaker at the Y.M.C.A. Forum tomorrow, will be Ramsay Traquair, M.A., Macdonald Professor of Architecture, who will speak on the subject, "The Relation between Art and Religion." This will be the second lecture in the series entitled, "The Aesthetic Pathway to Reality." Professor Traquair plans to use lantern slides in connection with this lecture. The meeting will be held at 3:15 p.m. in the Association Auditorium, Drummond Street. The Public are invited.

INDOOR RIFLE CLUB COMPETES

Match Takes Place Today With U. S. Teams

This afternoon at 2 p.m. the indoor Rifle Club will hold a double match with the New York Stock Exchange Rifle Club and a team at the Norfolk and Western Railway Y.M.C.A. at Portsmouth, Ohio. The scores of both these matches will be transmitted by radio between James Carlsie, Science '30, and different operators in New York and Portsmouth. Tea may be served.

A joint shoot with the M.V.S. is to be arranged soon, and only those members who turn out regularly will be eligible for this event.

WHAT'S ON

Today
7:00—Medical Dinner
8:00—Saturday Night Club
Coming Tomorrow
3:00—Graduates' Lecture
3:15—Y.M. Forum
3:30—Columbus Forum
7:30—People's Forum
Monday, February 10th
Medical Society
House of Commons Club
Philosophical Society
Tuesday, February 11th
Entomological Society
Wednesday, February 12th
Sociological Society
Friday, February 14th
Plumbers' Ball

Mode Of Living Makes Augustan Literature Dry

Lack of Material Comfort Causes Poetry to be Coarse

AGE HAS VIRTUES

E. G. Collard Explains Eighteenth Century Before English Literature Society

Maintaining that Eighteenth Century Literature can not be despised for its dryness if the thought underlying it is understood, Edmund Collard, third year honor student, addressed the English Literature Society yesterday afternoon. Speaking on "The Dryness, Coarseness, and Bitterness of Augustan Poetry," he showed how those three attributes arose naturally from their ideas and mode of life.

The term "Augustan Poetry" has been used in different connections, but the speaker defined it as that poetry characteristic of the Eighteenth Century, as written by Dryden the Pope. The limits of this period are not easily determined. Dryden's works belong to it, and it is evident until forty years after the death of the Pope, steadily declining from then on. Traces of their ideas are to be found now in contemporaries.

"The Augustan Age had a real gusto," said Collard, while pointing out that it is not a modern tendency to belittle that era. It is a heroic age, he claimed, and will well repay the effort of study. The reasons for the dryness, vulgarity, and acrimony must be found; then the period will be understood.

Coarseness and Bitterness

Comforts of life, went on the speaker, tend to make people refined. These comforts were altogether lacking from the eighteenth century. Roads, according to Swift, were filthy and rough; the food was bad and dirty. Milk in the city contained all manner of filth, tobacco juice, and spittle. Under these conditions, asserted Collard, it is only natural that the age, and consequently the literature, was coarse.

Bitterness was next considered. In modern times, claimed the speaker, dislike is not readily expressed. In the Augustan era, however, views were different. Thus Dryden refers to Shaftesbury's son as "a shapeless lump" and Pope speaks of Addison, usually considered as a perfect gentleman, as one "willing to wound, but fearful to strike" and "a timorous foe and treacherous friend."

Dryness

The poetry of that period, continued Collard, lacked vividness and color. To illustrate this point he com-

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Dr. C. Hendel Meets Saturday Night Club

New Philosophy Professor is Guest This Evening

Dr. C. W. Hendel, of the Department of Philosophy, will be the guest of the Saturday Night Club at their meeting which takes place this evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Secretary's office in Strathcona Hall.

This is Dr. Hendel's first year on the staff of the University. He spoke recently at the People's Forum, and has been interesting himself considerably in the work of the Philosophical Society.

The Saturday Night Club, which is sponsored by the Student Christian Association, is attempting to provide an opportunity for professors to meet students upon less formal grounds than the lecture room affords. Anyone wishing to meet Dr. Hendel is welcome.

TALKS OF SIGHT

Dr. J. Beattie Tells of Relation to Insight

The third lecture of the series being sponsored by the McGill Graduate Society will be given Sunday afternoon in Moyses hall at 3 o'clock when Dr. John Beattie, Assistant Professor of Anatomy in the Faculty of Medicine at McGill will be the speaker. Dr. Beattie's topic "Sight and Insight" will be illustrated, and deal with the sense of sight and its importance in the evolution of intelligence.

The McGill Daily

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Montreal, Saturday, February 8, 1930.

Conducted Education

THE story of the man who objected to calendar reform because it would mean just another book-of-the-month illustrates a revolt, which is not uncommon, against the frequent present-day attempts to spoon-feed the public taste. The fact that book-of-the-month clubs exist is *prima facie* evidence that a certain section of the public at least, because perhaps of pressure of time or for other reasons, is willing to have its literary tastes dictated or guided to some extent. We would like to feel that college students are among those who like to choose their own reading matter without reference to the benevolent literary despots.

The five foot shelf of books is an older idea than the book-of-the-month club, and also fulfills an apparent need for many people. It is said that the late Dr. Elliot of Harvard made his personal selection of the contents of such a bookshelf, not with any dictatorial attitude, and that it was in a moment of weakness that he consented to lend his name to the publication of the volumes in a uniform set. No doubt many people have derived benefit from the guidance of such recommendations, but for a student, especially one in a liberal arts course, the recourse to the works of any one set of books merely because they are in a set seems to exemplify a sort of intellectual laziness.

What is true for the field of literature is applicable to some extent at least to travel. The parallel of the recommended reading course is the conducted tour, which no doubt has at least one merit claimed for it, that it enables one to cover a given route more cheaply than on a private trip. But once again we feel that it is not for the college student who has any regard for his own intelligence and tastes. At the risk of seeing less country, he should content himself with seeing what he is really interested in, and at the rate of speed which best suits his inclinations.

Subterfuges for keeping the expenses down are not lacking. Covering over a thousand miles of roads and seeing the features of the country in which he was most interested was the summer's accomplishment of one man on the campus last year. Going to a job at some distant point, where an adequate acquaintance with at least that section may be obtained is the practice of other students. Many of them might be glad of the opportunity of joining an all-expense tour, but we should hope that they would regard it rather in the nature of an introduction than as having enabled them to "do Europe."

"While I am at it—"

STUDENTS who have been around the University for a few years know how much the new gymnasium has been a topic for bull sessions generally. It appears that now that the minds of the majority have been quitted the topic will be put aside until the actual opening of the building. Then there may come some comments that they should have had this or that, or that something else ought to have been considered.

The Board of Governors may be well meaning in their proposals but they may not have caught the spirit or the need of the student of today. University conditions have changed since their student days when they discussed the evergreen topic of the new gymnasium. Perhaps the student who is in college now has not caught on to the timehonored question of their ancestors.

Students know best what their needs are. Boards of Governors know best how much money they have to spend and from where it is coming. We suggest that if student opinion were expressed upon the matter of the new building proposals then at least there will be some idea shown of

what the present generation of students wants the coming generation to enjoy.

Not only is there the question of the gymnasium but also that of dormitories. Many there may be who have experienced life in dormitories or student residences at other universities or schools. From their experience may be gathered hints that may be useful in the consideration of the proposals at McGill.

The field is not limited to men for the R.V.C. students are to have an addition to their building, and are to be included among the favoured in that they are to have a gymnasium too. The specification of the Board of Governors, with regard to theirs, is that it is to fill adequately the needs of all the women at the University. We do not know to what extent they are prepared to go all the way to fulfil the whims of the most pernicious.

The schemes are in the air. Before long there will be some definite move made. The Daily has had one symposium of comments and opinions of students with regard to the dormitories. We feel that the authorities in the East Wing would not be averse to consider student opinion upon the matter of the gymnasium and dormitories. The Daily will be pleased to receive correspondence upon the matter in the usual manner.

Fashions Change

By Ernest Pitt

Some time ago I wrote an article pointing out that this is essentially the age of speed, and a glance around would show that our age is "fast" in more than the locomotive sense. Styles and fashions change quickly to-day, and every change seems to be in the direction of a faster, more glaring type. Jacob's coat of many colors has nothing on some of the dresses and suits one sees around, while it would have looked early-Victorian in its extreme modesty, in comparison with the color schemes of some of the automobiles at the last motor show.

Men who studiously dressed so as to pass unnoticed in the street twenty years ago, now have no hesitation in wearing the most glaring neckties, shirts and plus fours. Henry Ford, who a score of years ago said he would not give a nickel for art, has so far changed his mind that he has put art into his cars to-day which are all the colours of the rainbow. All of this shows that fashions are changing in most things, and we may safely say that they are changing in real estate also.

Years ago, for instance, it was fashionable to build houses in terraces, all joined together side by side. Rows of houses like this are still seen on our best streets, viz: Sherbrooke, Pine Avenue, Cherrier, etc., but nothing of that sort is being built to-day. The fashion is detached or semi-detached, both in high and low priced cottages. This type of building allows of better natural lighting and more air. On the other hand, there is a growing tendency to favor the skyscraper type of building for commercial and office purposes, and this in itself has created an entirely new fashion in architecture, as it concerns a class of building which never existed before, or at least, not since the Pyramids went out of style.

Local fashion has taken the swing against long rows of tenement buildings with spidery outside stairs, and it looks as if they would soon cease to be, as they are now prohibited in some of the wards of the city.

On the other hand, fashion trend in tenement and flat buildings is toward the semi-detached type of structure, with automobile driveway between each two blocks, the whole constructed on sanitary lines so as to give the maximum of light and ventilation.

The fashion of the "High garden wall" is also practically gone, and for the good of all concerned. The public at large can now enjoy the sight of the flowers and verdure grown in anyone's garden, and the beauty of city streets will gain considerably. Our religious institutions are to be commended for opening up their grounds to public view.

The mode in gasoline stations has changed. A few years ago a station was a most unsightly thing; nowadays the public drive past a gasoline station that is artistic, convenient and well laid out as well as efficient, and the companies vie with each other as to who can develop the neatest looking corner. The municipal authorities, instead of being doubtful of them, are beginning to look favourably on gasoline stations, on account of the brilliant lighting at night and open space they create. The immediate neighbours appear to prefer them to the corner shop with back yard filled with packing cases and other junk.

These changing styles in property are creating better values, and are tending to make cities more interesting to visitors. They are also tending to create a better atmosphere, and one in which it is easier to work. It is the trend of the times, toward originality and individuality, showing itself in building and property matters, as in all other walks of life, and its effect on the realty business is good as it tends to improve appearances and therefore to enhance values which means more money for the owners and higher revenues for the city.

Correspondence

McGill vs. Canadians

The Editor, the McGill Daily.

Dear Sir,

I am not a hockey critic, but one or two glaring faults were so deeply stamped on my mind, that I felt compelled to try and express myself in words.

In the first place it must be very discouraging for one of the best hockey teams McGill has ever put on the ice to suffer defeat through causes not their own. To have to remain on the ice, when they are almost unable to stand, and see their opponents constantly being refreshed, while their own substitutes, some of their good players, are

main on the bench, is enough to kill all the fight in them.

It was quite obvious that during the latter part of the second period, and most of the third, that many of the players were absolutely exhausted. How could they be expected, in this condition, to keep up the fast pace of their opponents and furthermore to overcome a two goal handicap.

I am aware that there is a shortage of substitute material of senior group standard, but there are one or two who have proved themselves capable of holding their own in senior company. Why then were they not used at all? I beg your pardon, one was used for 4-5 minutes and played well. Such men have played hard in the past, and would have on Monday, had they been given a chance, but can we expect it from them in the future?

A most vital point has been overlooked, namely what will become of McGill's hockey teams in the next few years, when today's stars have graduated? Can ardent young players be expected to sit idle on the bench, and let the grass grow under their feet, until the regular players graduate? Even if they should, when their turn comes, they will be inexperienced and unable to fill the vacant places, also to uphold the reputation of their Dear Alma Mater.

To build up a new young team before the regular team breaks up, is the only sensible way to run a hockey team; and to accomplish this, the substitutes must be made use of, even if they are a little weak. Why should the future reputation of McGill rest on the selfishness of a few men to win a game or two now—and fall at that.

I extend my sincerest congratulations to the hopelessly over-worked regular players.

Yours sincerely,

A Spectator.

February 6th., 1930.

To the Editor,

McGill Daily:—

Dear Sir,

Permit me to offer some criticism of the account of Mr. Hooker's address to the students of the Presbyterian College, as published in your issue of February 1st. It is obvious that your reporter has little sympathy with Mr. Hooker and his mission, and equally obvious to those who heard the address in question that he has little appreciation of the responsibility of a newspaper reporter. The summary which appeared in the Daily is not only inaccurate but positively misleading. Your account says that according to Mr. Hooker's idea of religion, "all anyone has to do is through prayer and supplication to work himself up to a fit of frenzy, call upon the Lord, and the end is reached Education and understanding did not figure in this conversion; the less a person knows the easier it is for him to be saved." In point of fact, Mr. Hooker said nothing of the kind; and there is not the slightest justification, from anything that he did say, for crediting him with ideas so grotesque. If Mr. Hooker had been better known in McGill circles, the article under criticism might have been treated with the silent contempt which it deserves. However, in the circumstances and in fairness to him it has seemed to me that, as Principal of the college whose guest he was at the time, I should correct this glaring misrepresentation of what was after all nothing more than a short devotional talk to the students. Mr. Hooker said very little about the Varsity Christian Fellowship with which he is associated, but what he did make perfectly clear was that he is not interested primarily in organization, certainly not in competing with Christian organizations now at work among students, but rather in the deepening and strengthening of the spiritual life in our universities. And apart altogether from questions of organization or method, this is an ambition which surely ought to commend itself to all unprejudiced people.

Yours faithfully,

F. SCOTT MACKENZIE

Collegiana

The Yale Record gently chides the long-suffering New Haven Railroad to the following tune.

N.Y.N.H. & H.B.P.O.E.

Attention should be paid to the new timetable recently issued by the New Squawk, New Haven and Heartfelt Railway, effective at all times when you want a train.

LY. New Haven.
A.M. A.M. A.M. A.M. P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M.
5:30 7:43 9:00 11:02 1:00 2:56 5:00 7:13 8:58
@ # % c h s i t & x
Arr. New York.

7:30 7:42 11:00 2:06 4:49 4:58 5:00 3:42 3:42

@ Milk train; milk-fed babies only carried.

\$ No derby hats allowed.

No hand baggage allowed.

% Harvard men only.

t Runs only on alternate rainy twenty-ninths of February.

% Does not stop at New Haven or New York.

? Local train; sleeping cars only.

& Via Minneapolis.

x Misprint; no train at this hour.

"How To Win Debates," revealed via the medium of the esteemable "Ohio State Lantern," (the spelling is not ours):—

Training rules imposed by Coach Florence G. Denton of the woman's intercollegiate debating team follow:

On the afternoon before a contest the girls are required to sleep from 2 to 4 p.m. Their menu for dinner that day consists of rare beefsteak, or soft boiled eggs, and a little brain food in the form of celery. An afternoon walk and abstinence from cigarettes are recommended.

Shooting Stars

"Is he a clever poet?"

"Yes, he's extremely well versed."

And then there was the girl who was hurt last Christmas—she hung the mistletoe over a revolving door.

Composer: "Himmm, I wonder how my bank account stands? Perhaps I had better call this 'Totes-Totes Blues' instead of 'Opus Thirty-three'."

Bulgarian Students' Fund

Previously acknowledged \$188.00

R.V.C. Undergraduates Society 25.00

Anonymous 1.00

Next Week At Local Theatres

At the Princess

Elaborate scenes from Goethe's "Faust," made in natural color and with full staging and orchestra accompaniment, as well as natural color scenes with music and dialogue in a big bal masque held on the grand staircase and foyer of the Par's Opera House, make striking highlights for the mystery thriller, "The Phantom of the Opera," at the Princess theatre starting today.

The story concerns an ominous spirit that haunts the Paris Opera House. This Phantom threatens and brings about dire happenings. He falls in love with a young opera singer, without revealing himself, trains her to be an exceptionally fine singer. He launches a reign of terror in the Opera House on her behalf to win her a place as the favorite. Finally he kidnaps her and carries her to his underground sumptuous quarters many floors under the Opera House. There he reveals his sinister intent and his hideous face. The girl is finally rescued by her sweetheart, a young French Lieutenant with the aid of an agent of the police.

The Phantom flees, but finally is a victim of the vengeance of the mob which storms the Opera House to oust him forever. Lon Chaney, Mary Philbin and Norman Kerry have the principal roles.

The added attractions include "Drumming It In," an all-talking comedy; "Road to Mandalay," a song cartoon; "People Born in February," a movie-tone horseshoe for people born in this month; "Voice of Hollywood," and a news reel.

At the Orpheum

The sparkling musical comedy picture "Tanned Legs" at the Orpheum has several Broadway favorites featured. Ann Pennington and Allen Kearns are seen in several specialty dances in this tuneful show written directly for the screen with catchy original song numbers.

Between seeing that her parents don't take their beach flirtations too seriously and protecting her sister from the ardent wooing of Clarence Darrow, Peggy "Tanned Legs" Reynolds has little time for her own love affair with the youthful and romantic Bill. More than that, she is the leader of the Croyden Beach "Dynamite Division," a group of youngsters whose sole purpose in life seems to be the scandalizing of their elders. Learning that Darrow is a black-maller and is in possession of a compromising letter written by her sister, Janet, Peggy pays a midnight visit to his apartment in pajamas.

She fails to get the letters but hotel guests do not fail to see her as she leaves Darrow's apartment by way of the balcony. Unable to reveal her purpose in the escapade, Peggy is an outcast in the social colony. Even Bill demands an explanation. How Peggy eventually gets what she has compromised herself for is interestingly worked out to a happy ending. The cast includes Arthur Lake, June Clyde, Dorothy Revier and Albert Gran. Special added talking attractions and a news reel will complete the program.

Compares Homer And Chaucer To Greek Herodotus

(Continued from page one)

thought folly; he disliked the supernatural accounts of the day. He was often looked upon as a propagandist although he wrote 50 years previously. In his account of the Caspian Sea he denied the prevalent belief that it was an inlet of the North Sea. Herodotus produced a masterpiece of ethnological and geographical survey of Southern Russia; he mentioned the hunting and gave details of the steppes, navigability of the rivers, language difficulties, and extremes of Russian climate. He noted the Mongol aspect of the Eastern tribes. In his account of Northern Russia, his topography is at fault, but otherwise everything else is correct. Herodotus thought that custom was everywhere king.

As a historian, Herodotus was not merely a journalistic globe-trotter, said Professor Stanley. He examined all the existing documentary evidence. Some of the monuments and inscriptions he described are still extant, and tally closely with his account. Though no calendar existed in his time, he made some attempt to be chronological. He was critical, surprisingly fair, and his historical insight is shown by his recognizing that the Homeric period, though pre-historic in Greece, was historical in Egypt. His geography was inaccurate because of his lack of the compass, but his accounts of the Caspian Sea, of South Russia, and of North Africa are triumphs of geographical writing.

The speaker then dealt with the contribution Herodotus makes to knowledge of the two great Greek trade leagues which divided Mediterranean commerce through the seventh and sixth centuries B. C.

In conclusion, amusing and serious extracts were read from Herodotus.



I've changed to
Winchesters
—wonderfully
mild and
—blended right

Twenty
for 25c

Winchester

CIGARETTES

SAVE THE "POKER HANDS"

HERE THEY GO!

Those Tickets You Want For

THE "WITCH"

May Be Obtained From
The Following Representatives

ARTS I

E. A. HANKIN
and
F. NOBBES

ARTS II

LORNE GALE

ARTS III

FRANK STUART

ARTS IV

KEN DUNN

COMMERCE I

H. MACCARTNEY

COMMERCE II

R. C. WEBSTER

COMMERCE III

G. HOW

COMMERCE IV

S. WEBSTER

SCIENCE

C. E. PARISH
W. MCCONNELL
and
D. DENNY

MEDICINE

PHIL. HILL
KEN THOM
and
R. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF

LAW

G. NICHOLLS
and
JOHN HOME

ARCHITECTURE

R. EVE

R.V.C.

PHOEBE NOBBES
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HAZEL HOWARD
and
HELEN THOMPSON

Also from Bill Gentleman

and

UNION TUCK SHOP

Special Student Rate — 75c

Poster Competition Closes—Feb. 15th

MEDICAL DINNER Tonight

Red Basketball Team Defeats Toronto University 28 To 22

Senior Cagers Tie Tricolor In College Series

McGill Squad Led 15 to 9 at Half-time—Defence Strong

SHOW IMPROVEMENT

Smail and Peiker Were High Scorers For Redmen—Young Also Starred

(Special to McGill Daily) By S. N. Schacter

HART House, Toronto, Feb. 7. — McGill Senior Basketball team kept pace with the Tricolor in the race for the Intercollegiate title by taking a well earned 28 to 22 victory over the Varsity quintet here tonight. The Blue made a determined bid to stop the red men's overwhelming lead in the middle of the second frame but led by Don Young the McGill squad came back strong to again increase their margin of points.

It was a spectacular tilt both teams displaying plenty of fight. A mediocre crowd turned out to witness the intercollegiate clash.

McGill Combination Effective

It was a greatly improved McGill squad that faced Varsity tonight. The combination plays of Coach Van Wagner's first stringers had telling effect on the blue basket. Defensively the McGill players were hard to beat the Toronto forwards being forced to shoot from far out with little success.

Both teams started cautiously with Varsity making several rushes as play got under way. The weak longshots of the blue kept them from opening the scoring and shortly after Don Young, the wily McGill captain swept through to put the sphere through the hoop for the first point of the game. The close combination of the red five showed its effects time and again and when the half time whistle went the visitors were leading a 15 to 9 score.

Team in Good Form

Every member of the McGill team was showing superb form. Don Young, Peiker and Faulkner going noble work on the offensive. Horton, Cleary and Barker were outstanding for the Blues.

Smail re-entered the fray at the start of the second half and signalled his appearance by notching up three more points on a field goal and free throw. Varsity were fighting hard to save themselves in the eyes of the crowd. Davey, O'Leary and Horton succeeded in breaking through the McGill five man defence for a time to bring the locals within contending reach of the redmen. The McGill captain steadied his team and it was not long before the visitors were again flashing through for points. The final whistle found the McGill hoopers successful by the score of 28 to 22.

The game tonight meant a great deal to both McGill and Varsity. The victory enables the redmen to keep tab on the powerful Queens aggregation who have not suffered a loss as yet. Tonight's fracas was the blue's first defeat in two starts putting them in third place in the leagues standing.

Tomorrow the McGill team will leave for London to engage the Mustangs there before returning to Montreal.

McGill	F.G.	F.T.	Pts.
Young (C)	1	0	2
Faulkner (P)	0	3	2
Smail (B)	2	1	7
Morris (C)	0	0	0
Weldon (F)	2	2	6
Rice (RS)	1	0	2
Peiker (G)	4	0	8
Calhoun (GS)	0	0	0
Totals	11	6	28
Varsity	F.G.	F.T.	Pts.
O'Leary (C)	2	1	5
Currie (G)	0	0	0
Riggs (FS)	0	2	2
Sackler (G)	0	2	2
Wood (GS)	0	0	0
Davey (F)	1	0	2
Lock (GS)	0	0	0
Sniderman (FS)	0	0	0
Horton (F)	2	5	11
Totals	6	10	22

Referee: Percy Miller.

Commerce '30 Hockey

The famous Comm. '30 hockey squad leaves on its first invasion of Macdonald College this afternoon. The following are requested to be present at Windsor Station by 1:30 p.m.: Ritchie, Seaton, Deskin, Langlois, Carter, Hill, Daniels and Manager Bright.

N.H.L. STATISTICS

Frankie Boucher, clever, clean, pivot of the New York Rangers is beginning to draw ahead of his field in the N.H.L. scoring race, according to statistics released from President Calder's office last night. Boucher has now accumulated 49 scoring points made up of 22 goals and 27 assists and is five full points ahead of his rival, the team-mate Bill Cook who has scored 20 goals and paved the way for 24 more for a total of 44.

American players continue to dominate the figures to a surprising degree, largely through the influence of the new rulings with regard to assists. Even so, Dit Clapper of the champion Bruins leads all the snipers in actual goals scored with 26, followed by Cooney Weiland and Nelson Stewart who have notched 25 tallies.

Three Ottawa players are among the first four in the Canadian section. Hec Kilrea has a tie with Stewart in the matter of points. Kilrea has three goals less but three assists more for a total of 31 points. Joe Lamb, leader of the penalty lists, is second to the two leaders in piling up points with 29 and Frank King Clancy, is next with 26 points. Clancy leads all defence men in the League in the matter of scoring goals with 14.

Lamb's penalties aggregate 57 minutes, which is five minutes more than compiled by Eddie Shore, the Boston Bruin defence star, while "Ching" Johnson, the Ranger has had 80 minutes on the bench.

CANADIAN DIVISION					AMERICAN DIVISION				
	G.	A.	P.	Pen. in		G.	A.	P.	Pen. in
Stewart, Montreal . . .	25	9	34	55	Boucher, Rangers . . .	22	27	49	12
H. Kilrea, Ottawa . . .	22	12	34	46	W. Cook, Rangers . . .	20	24	44	52
Lamb, Ottawa	16	13	29	87	Weiland, Boston . . .	25	18	33	23
Himes, Americans . . .	15	11	26	13	Clapper, Boston . . .	26	12	38	34
Clancy, Ottawa	11	12	26	57	Gainer, Boston	15	21	36	31
Joliat, Canadiens . . .	16	8	24	18	F. Cook, Rangers . . .	23	12	35	45
Moranz, Canadiens . . .	17	6	23	46	Cooper, Detroit	15	12	27	14
Phinigan, Ottawa . . .	14	9	23	35	Goodfellow, Detroit . .	12	14	26	41
Cotton, Toronto	13	10	23	32	Darragh, Pittsburgh . .	10	14	24	8
Siebert, Montreal . . .	11	12	23	63	Leamy, Pittsburgh . . .	12	10	22	40
Bailey, Toronto	12	10	22	42	Hay, Detroit	10	12	22	6
Sheppard, Americans . .	10	11	21	56	Milks, Pittsburgh . . .	12	9	21	22
Smith, Montreal	14	6	20	43	Lewis, Detroit	12	8	20	34
Trotter, Montreal . . .	10	8	18	65	Darry, Boston	10	9	19	24
Lepine, Canadiens . . .	12	7	19	32	T. Cook, Chicago	7	12	19	12
C. Conacher, Toronto . .	8	17	32	32	Shore, Boston	6	12	18	82
S. Mantha, Canadiens . .	8	17	32	32	Gottselig, Chicago . . .	13	3	16	24
Wassie, Canadiens . . .	11	5	16	52	Somers, Chicago	10	6	16	51
Blair, Toronto	10	5	15	22	Oliver, Boston	11	4	15	10
McVeigh, Americans . . .	10	5	15	21	Jarvis, Pittsburgh . . .	9	6	15	28
Phillips, Montreal . . .	10	5	15	32	Murdoch, Rangers . . .	9	6	15	28
Day, Toronto	6	9	15	54	Thompson, Rangers . .	5	10	15	22
Dutton, Montreal . . .	3	12	15	63	McKinnon, Pittsburgh . .	10	4	14	26
Lachelle, Canadiens . .	7	3	12	12	Ripley, Chicago	7	6	13	27
Pettinger, Toronto . . .	4	7	11	32	Arbour, Chicago	7	6	13	20
Simpson, Americans . . .	4	7	11	37	Aurie, Detroit	10	2	12	22
Primeau, Toronto . . .	2	9	11	19	Keeling, Rangers . . .	8	4	12	24
Touhey, Ottawa	3	2	10	18	Carson, Boston	8	4	12	22
Leduc, Canadiens . . .	4	6	10	67	Bourgeault, Rangers . .	7	5	12	42
Northeast, Montreal . .	8	1	9	4	Ingram, Chicago	5	7	12	12
Jackson, Toronto . . .	7	2	9	18	Miller, Chicago	9	2	11	30
Vard, Montreal	4	5	9	49	March, Chicago	6	5	11	36
Burke, Canadiens . . .	1	8	9	53	Dutkowski, Chicago . .	5	6	11	36
Conacher, Americans . .	4	5	9	57	Frederickson, Pittsburgh	4	7	11	29
Burch, Americans . . .	6	2	8	14	Noble, Detroit	6	5	10	53
Munro, Montreal	2	8	6	0	Galbraith, Boston . . .	5	5	10	28
Sields, Ottawa	5	3	8	20	White, Pittsburgh . . .	8	1	9	16
Boyd, Americans	4	4	8	12	Connors, Detroit	3	6	9	38
McCaffrey, Can's Pitt . .	4	4	8	12	Couture, Chicago	5	3	8	51
Hornor, Toronto	2	6	8	65	McKay, Boston	3	5	8	13
Cox, Ottawa-Tor	3	5	8	10	McFetridge, Detroit . .	5	2	7	10
Massecan, Americans . .	6	1	7	14	Erden, Pittsburgh . . .	4	3	7	20
Smith, Ottawa	2	4	6	64	Owen, Boston	4	2	6	16
Holmes, Americans . . .	3	2	5	25	Wentworth, Chicago . .	3	3	6	26
Gagne, Ottawa-Boston . .	3	2	5	14	Hittelman, Boston . . .	2	4	6	40
Wilcox, Montreal . . .	2	3	5	24	McCabe, Detroit	4	1	5	2
Reise, Americans	3	1	4	12	Hicks, Detroit	2	2	5	35
Patterson, Americans . .	3	1	4	8	Johnson, Ranger . . .	3	2	5	30
Boucher, Montreal . . .	2	4	30	30	Goldsworthy, Rangers .	4	0	4	12
Mondou, Canadiens . . .	2	2	4	18	Rockburn, Detroit . . .	3	0	3	52
Smith, Toronto	3	0	3	41	Manners, Pittsburgh . .	2	1	3	2
Duncan, Toronto	2	1	3	34	Adams, Chicago	2	1	3	12
Robinson, Montreal . .	1	2	3	31	Quenneville, Rangers .	0	2	3	10
Connor, Ottawa	1	2	3	22	Brophy, Detroit	2	0	2	2
Grosvenor, Ottawa . . .	0	3	3	19	Taylor, Rang-Chicago .	2	0	2	58
Brydge, Americans . . .	0	3	3	38	Hutton, Boston	2	0	2	2
Brydson, Toronto . . .	2	0	2	8	Graham, Chicago	1	1	2	19
Burns, Americans	1	1	2	0	Herberts, Detroit . . .	1	1	2	2
W. Kilren, Ottawa . . .	1	1	2	4	Abel, Chicago	0	2	2	2
W. Phillips, Montreal . .	1	0	1	6	Burns, Chicago	1	0	1	2
G. Mantha, Canadiens . .	1	1	2	14	Vail, Rangers	1	0	1	6
Carson, Canadiens . . .	0	0	0	6	Hedmer, Rangers . . .	1	0	1	4
Starr, Ottawa	0	0	0	8	Fraser, Can's-Pitts . .	1	0	1	18
					Smith, Pittsburgh . . .	0	1	1	55

Hickey, Mackay And Anglin Win In Gym Meet

THE intramural gymnastic competition for the Wicksteed medals and the Dr. Harvey Cup was run off yesterday afternoon in the Montreal High gym. The competition at all times was very close. The senior Wicksteed medal was awarded to M.A. Hickey while the intermediate Wicksteed medal was garnered by R. de W. Mackay. The Dr. Harvey Cup for freshmen was won by J. Anglin. The results of yesterday's meet augurs well for the intercollegiate affair which will be held on Feb. 22.

- The final standing on points is as follows. Carson and Holland could not compete as they have won the three awards before:
- (1) R. Carson, 219.75.
 - (2) A. Holland, 206.50.
 - (3) R. Mackay, 202.55.
 - (4) G. Dunham, 202.15.
 - (5) W. Davis, 201.55.
 - (6) J. Anglin, 204.80.
 - (7) R. Wallace, 273.10.
 - (8) C. Forbes, 270.30.
 - (9) M. A. Hickey, 269.30.
 - (10) H. Da'now, 254.55.

NOTHING LEFT

Allice—I hear Jack has broken off his engagement with Gladys. How did she take it?

Virginia—Oh, it completely unmanned her.—American Legion.

Why women go wrong: They don't read the detour signs.

Junior Hockey

The McGill junior hockey squad meets St. Gabriels this afternoon at the Forum in the first game of a regular J.A.H.A. doubleheader. The following men are asked to be on hand at 1:30:—McHugh, D. S. Johnson, Bell, Haines, Wilmoth, G. Johnson, Ebbitt, Calder, Mahaffy, Rubin and Johnston, R. W.

College Comment

TRICKS FOR STORIES; NOT UNIVERSITIES

No one ever saw the boy that didn't want to play. Some play a great deal while others play very little. A University seems a very admirable place to bring out these play characteristics. Young men learn tricks of such a high nature that it really seems that nothing except a college education could carry the minds of the play-minded to such high levels.

Recently there have occurred on the campus two outstanding acts—blots on the name of the University and the inventions of over-zealous, playful men. Occurrences of this nature should be curbed because they clearly show a decline in society through a disregard for personal property on the one hand, and for personal feelings on the other hand.

Very little can be done in either cases through restrictive or penal

herbrooke Bow To City Leaguers

Talpis Stars as Red Score Mounts Up

AMARON COACHES

Second Period Marks Good Playing to Total 50-21

(Special to McGill Daily)

Sherbrooke, Que. Feb. 7.—By a score of 50 to 21 McGill Senior City basketball team, coached by Errol Amaron, defeated the Sherbrooke Y.M.C.A. here tonight.

The play up to half time had been very close and when the whistle blew for intermission McGill had but a 3 point lead. The score standing McGill 11 and Sherbrooke 11.

During the second period the red team found its stride and began to pile up the score. Each man of the team had his share in the victory but the high score was made by Talpis. Sherbrooke appeared to be depending upon one man and this was evident by the scoring of Bryce, who counted 12 points for his team.

The following is the table of scores:

McGill		Sherbrooke Y.	
3 Hammond	C. Stocks 2		
6 Dixon	Bryce 12		
13 Talpis	Walker 0		
2 Erskine	Mariashine 0		
8 Pillar	Joiner 0		
8 Seigenbaum	A. Stocks 0		
2 Costello	Loughheed 2		
3 Ross	Rosse 0		
	Walsh 2		
50	21		

Munroe Bourne Clinches Records

Springfield Wins Meet; New England Records Fall

RELAY DECIDES

(Special to McGill Daily)

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., February 7.—Springfield defeated McGill in the swimming meet between the two colleges held here tonight by the score of 42 to 26. The result was in doubt till after the relay, in which the home team won with the time of one minute and 19 seconds. Austin of McGill took the 200-yard breast stroke with the time of 2 minutes and 55 seconds. Munroe Bourne broke too New England records in the quarter mile with a time of 5 minutes and 33 seconds, and in the 150 yards backstroke with a time of one minute and 50 4-5 seconds.

In the 200-yard breast stroke Buckley of McGill finished second but was disqualified. The medley relay was taken by McGill in the time of 3 minutes, and 22 4-5 seconds. Gibbons ranked second in the diving for the redmen. McGill's victories were all tank records except the breast stroke. McGill is conceded a slight chance of winning in Providence, R.I. tomorrow night when the team tackles the natators of Brown University.

The summary:

Medley relay
1. McGill, 2. Springfield; time — 3 min. 22 4-5 sec.

40 yards free style
1. Haddon, Springfield, 2. Humphrey, Springfield, Sprenger, McGill; time — 20 4-5 sec.

Quarter mile free style
1. Bourne, McGill, 2. Littlefield, Springfield, 3. Nelson, Springfield; time — 5 min. 33 sec. (New England record.)

Diving
1. Fisher, Springfield, 2. Gibbons, McGill, 3. Walker, Springfield.

150 yds backstroke
1. Bourne, McGill, 2. Hoffman, Springfield, 3. Ford, Springfield; time — 1 min. 50 4-5 sec. (New England record.)

100 yds. freestyle
1. Zwoldinger, Springfield, 2. Haddon, Springfield, 3. Shaw, McGill; time — 17 4-5 sec.

200 yds. breaststroke
1. Austin, McGill, 2. Rosen, Springfield, 3. Rea, Springfield; time — 2 min. 55 sec.

measures. The individual members of the student body can remedy such situations only through their conduct of personal government.

Three-fold wrong is done by the excessive "horse-play". The individual doing the wrong in debasing himself in his own estimation, the butt of the supposed-trick is injured, and the University which is the protector of both is ridiculed.

College tricks are portrayed on the movie screen. That is a good place for them. They are certainly disastrous, though, when one tries to transpire them into the lives of normal humans.

Senior Rugby

A group picture will be taken at Notman's on Tuesday Feb. 11, afternoon next. Will the following please be there between 5 and 5:15 p.m. in order to change:—

Littlefield, McTeer, Doherty, St. Germain, Young, Kritzwiser, Urquhart, Chard, Church, Swabey, Russell, Jacquays, Nichol, Halpenny, Munro, Granger, Wilson, McGillivray, Matheson, Stewart, Taylor, Blundell, Smyth.

Science 1 Puck Squad Wins, 3-1

Plumbers Defeated Arts Frosh in Speedy Tilt

The speedy Science 1 hockey sextette romped through to a 3 to 1 victory over the Arts freshmen yesterday afternoon on the Campus rink. The plumbers opened the first stanza with their usual rush. Laurie, former Stratheona flash, combined well with Moyman halfway through the stanza when the latter sent one past Denton for the first score of the evening. Wilson equalised shortly after when he beat Dunne. The Science goalies on a fast one.

Fin Laurie, playing at centre for the plumbers once more demonstrated his puck ability during the second period when he stickkicked throughout the entire Arts squad to draw Denton out and shove the rubber into the left corner of the net. It was a neat play as the erstwhile engineer centre put his squad in the lead. The Arts squad, wilted and in the third period Moyman added another to put the game on ice.

The line-up:

McCord Museum Receives Relics

Cannon Ball From Louisburg
and Medals Included

ALSO INDIAN AXE

Scotch Communion Tokens Come
From Minister—Record
Book of Court

A collection of old war medals and a cannon ball used in the first siege of Louisbourg in 1745 are among the valuable additions to the McCord National Museum that have just been received. Other interesting articles include a collection of old communion tokens from the British Isles, a Montreal court book of 1776, an Indian axe handle of catlinite, and a pair of Indian-made snowshoes. All will be placed on view in a special exhibit tomorrow afternoon before they are placed in chosen places amongst the other exhibits.

The collection of war medals was presented by James S. Snodgrass, and comprises eighteen decorations of the British Empire given in the Peninsular War, the Crimean War, the Indian Mutiny, at Trafalgar, the Fenian Raids and the South African War. There is attached a list of the names of those who won the medals and their history. The old black cannon ball, attractively mounted, that was presented by D. R. Clarke, was used by the New England troops who attacked Louisbourg in 1745 with the aid of the British fleet. It will be remembered that the French surrendered, but got the fort back by treaty shortly after.

Little metal communion tokens in use in various churches in Scotland, England and Ireland many years ago comprised a donation by the Rev. George A. MacLennan. There are a considerable number in the set, each containing the name and church of the communicant, and they are of great historical value and interest. A finely carved axe handle made out of catlinite was presented by Dr. W. D. Lighthall.

A record book of the court of common pleas for the district of Montreal in 1776 has been given by the firm of McGibbon, Mitchell and Stairs. It was found among some old papers in their office. Three pairs of finely made snowshoes, the work of Chief John Ferris, of Mattawa, have been received from Mr. and Mrs. William Bentley and will be added to the collection of snowshoes in the museum.

Mode Of Living Makes Augustan Literature Dry

(Continued from page one)

pared a description of Homer by Buckingham with Keat's sonnet, "On First Looking into Chapman's Homer," and showed how the latter is more picturesque and lively. Two other poems he contrasted were "Lycidas" by Milton, and another elegy of Pope.

Another charge made against the eighteenth century is that it is artificial. Colliard deplored this idea as one fostered by moving-pictures, which show men of that period affected and unnatural. He claimed they were entirely natural, but in their own way. To them to be natural was to be reasonable.

Passage From Lincoln

The speaker then read a passage of Lincoln's, wherein the American tells of an old woman he once encountered. She lived the austere life of a nun in a garret, frequently employing a confessor. This rigid self-denial produced only one effect on Franklin; he regarded this as an example of how life could be supported on a small income. This practicality, said Colliard, is characteristic of the century. Virtue was admired because it paid. These ideas naturally tend to produce dry literature, as common-sense and candor do not encourage vividness.

Milton wrote "Paradise Lost" and Pope his "Essay on Man" with the same objective, continued the lecturer. Yet the former illuminated his with colorful descriptions of heaven and hell, while Pope considered only man. Desire for reason and naturalness greatly increased the prosaic nature of the poetry of this Augustan age.

Complacency

Colliard then described the life of the Augustan gentleman. He lived in a state of quiescence; the country was safe and materially progressing; inside and out England was secure. "John Bull was waxing fat and complacently considered his own admirable qualities." This complacency was reflected in the eighteenth century literature. Any sense of mysticism was abhorred; the coffee-shop was preferred to the hill-side.

Thus their poetry is calm and serene, said the lecturer, and contains little of emotion. Yet they must not be despised, for they saw life more completely, without any desire for excess. Their literature and mode of living is even, orderly, and cultivated.

FIND PRIMEVAL AXE



Anthropologists in Canada are all excited over the discovery during the construction of the Royal York Golf course, Toronto, of a finely preserved bronze axe head, still capable of doing hefty work in the hands of a determined man. Some believe that it is an Indian implement, but many more say it is an authentic relic of the Bronze Age, perhaps a score of

thousand years old and going back to the dim beginnings of humanity. Beautifully balanced and still quite sharp, the years have left their traces on the axe and there are even to be seen markings where leather strips bound it to the handle. Within sight of a great city where once Indians prowled and long centuries before them, primitive men fought with monsters, the place where it was picked up will soon be the scene of golfers teeing off or negotiating difficult bunkers. The course will be open for play next Spring.

Bank Letter Comments On International Prices

(From the Royal Bank Monthly Letter)

The deflation in 1920-21 brought in a sharp relief the outstanding problem in world finance, the control of the general level of prices. In the years which have intervened, intermittent action has been necessary to prevent rising prices, but in the last few months it has become clear that the basis of the present price level is somewhat precarious and that without decisive corrective measures, falling prices will ensue bringing on a general depression while industry and agriculture are adjusting themselves to lower costs and wages. Those who control the policy of the important Central Banks fully understand the widespread ill-effects, of declining prices, but, nevertheless it seems pertinent to enquire whether the imminence of this danger is appreciated, and whether a basis of co-operation for corrective action has been achieved.

World production of wheat, lumber, newsprint, coffee, sugar, cocoa, rubber, wool, and many other commodities, has exceeded consumption. The available capacity and equipment for the production of iron and steel, automobiles, textiles, and many other manufactured products is substantially in excess of what warranted by volume of demand. If one considers a single commodity such as sugar, or the position of a single industry such as automobile manufacture, the situation within that particular industry may seem self-explanatory. It may be true that there is a greater production of lumber or coffee than the world can use, but when it is found that substantially the same facts are simultaneously true concerning commodities as diverse as copper, wheat and textiles, and the others mentioned above, the assumption seems justified that world buying power is not being maintained at a satisfactory level.

Although overexpansion in a single industry is a matter for correction within the industry when overproduction becomes general in many lines, that fact constitutes prima facie evidence that it is the price structure which in turn is governed by the monetary situation, that is at fault. When most of the countries of North and South America and Europe find that a large proportion of their major industries are on the verge of depression, there is no hope in the dictum that workers must seek employment in less congested industries and that the surplus plants must be adapted to new uses. There are no industries in a position to receive such an overflow.

For a full understanding of this problem, it is necessary to examine the following factors:—

1. Gold supply and its relationship to price structure.
2. Trend of prices.
3. Old and new monetary policies.

Gold Reserves and Gold Supply

Although the policies of Central Banks may, under certain conditions exert greater influence upon prices than scarcity or surplus of gold, yet gold is the base of the world's present monetary system and there are a number of European economists who proclaim that the world's gold resources are inadequate to maintain the present price levels. An examination of present and potential supplies seems to be in order. In the years immediately following the war, the mobilization of gold reserves by Central Banks, together with the increased use of cheques and paper currency, released a substantial amount of gold. In effect, this increased the gold supply.

As against these factors which tend to increase supply or reduce demand, there is the post-war price level which has been 50% or more above the level of 1913. This price level has produced a corresponding increase in the amount of credit required for a given volume of business, and necessitated greater gold reserves. While there has been an increase of 60% in the volume of the world's monetary gold since 1913, this increase has been offset by change in price level and in more recent years by the substantial growth in external and internal trade of all countries.

From 1923 to 1928 the annual cumulative increase in the world's monetary gold supply amounted to 3.7%; from 1928 to 1929 the increase amounted to only 1.8%. Joseph Kitchin, a recognised authority on gold, does not believe the supply is likely to increase by more than 2% a year during the next six years.

Monetary Policies

In the past, there has been a strong tendency for any substantial change in the volume of gold reserves of Central Banks to be regarded as the precursor of a change in price levels. When there is an apparent shortage of gold, prices decline—a surplus of gold leads to price inflation. Perhaps the first important conscious effort of a Central Bank to prevent such changes in the price level, resulting from gold movements was the action of the Federal Reserve Bank in taking care of the enormous movement of gold to the United States from 1921 onward without permitting this to have the usual effect of substantially increasing commodity prices. This policy consisted of gradually replacing earning assets of the Reserve Bank by gold, a process commonly referred to by English economists as "sterilizing" gold. The necessity for such a policy is past and leading economists have expressed the fear that a decline in the production of gold in relation to the volume of world business may lead to a shortage which will result in a declining price level. Such a condition would presuppose serious world depression in business.

It seems reasonable to assume that if Central Banks throughout the world insist upon maintaining their present standards of gold reserves, the phenomena of declining price levels over a considerable period of time may be observed. But is there any reason why Central Banks should not meet the situation by co-operation which would make it possible for them to operate without resorting to a lower reserve basis? We think not; in fact, we believe there will be no difficulty, with intelligent co-operation between the principal Central Banks and proper education in countries which are not important financially, to bring about a condition where a decline in the price level, due to a shortage of gold, will not be a factor to be dealt with by the present generation.

It should be possible within narrow limits to prevent either a rise in the value of gold, which is the same as a fall in the price level, or a decline in the value of gold, which is advancing prices. It will be apparent, however, that if a Central Bank by an easy money policy attempts to raise the level of prices, non-co-operation from other Central Banks will lead to an outflow of gold, which, if continued, will compel the bank to reverse his easy money policy.

Difficulties of Control

There are, of course, a number of difficulties in the way of an intel-

ligent control of the value of gold. Perhaps the most important is the reluctance of any country to part with a gold reserve once accumulated, even though it may be much greater than that required by the business of the country. Two outstanding examples of this situation at the present time are Spain and Argentina. Spain accumulated, during the war, gold reserves much greater than she had previously held. Notwithstanding this, her currency has been on a flat basis since the end of the war and the gold in Spain has no greater effect upon, or relation to, world prices than if it were still unmined. Argentina suspended gold payments in 1914 but accumulated a large amount of gold during the war. They resumed gold payments in 1927, but recently, on account of a moderate movement of gold abroad, again suspended conversion of bank notes, this notwithstanding the fact that their gold reserve amounts to \$42 per capita, a larger amount per capita than any other country. A more or less similar situation has existed in Uruguay, Peru, and several other countries.

The large gold holdings of Argentina contrast with per capita gold holdings of \$15 in England. It requires an argument to prove that England, the Clearing House for International business, has the greater need. Greater knowledge as to the function of gold and keener appreciation of the cost of maintaining excessive reserves will eventually lead these countries to reduce their holdings. It may be necessary for Great Britain and the United States, as the principal foreign lenders, to exert their influence upon these countries to secure co-operation.

Something along this line has been accomplished by the Kemmerer missions. For example, — A few years ago Chile, which for many years had carried substantial stocks of actual gold but whose currency was on a very unstable basis, stabilized their currency on a gold basis and actually shipped practically all the gold on hand to New York and thereafter redeemed their currency in New York exchange. Any general tendencies along the foregoing lines on the part of the financially less important countries would remove any question of a gold shortage. If, for example, we could visualize seventy-five per cent of the monetary gold stocks of the world concentrated in New York, London, and Paris, with the bulk of the smaller countries redeeming note issues at a fixed rate of exchange, there would be no doubt about the ability of the Central Banks in the three countries mentioned to control, within moderate limits, the relation of gold to commodities; in other words, the price level.

Redeemable Rates

The reason which we have applied to a long-term view of the situation is pertinent to the momentary situation of sharply falling commodity prices. The corrective for this situation is an easy money policy. Fortunately, on the deflation of the stock market, this corrective was promptly applied in the countries whose financial operations are most important in controlling world price levels. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has cut its rediscount rate since October 1st from 6% to 4 1/2%; the Bank of England from 6 1/2% to 5%; the bank of France rate is at present 3 1/2%. Even the Reichsbank has recently reduced its rate from 7 1/2% to 6 1/2%. The financial policy of the Central Banks holds out strong hope that the serious decline noted in the index numbers may promptly be arrested. There are, however, certain features in the situation which are disquieting. The United States is no longer in a position where they can dominate the value of gold. This will require the co-operation of the principal Central Banks, and any tendency on the part of any one of them to largely increase their stock of gold will effect the ability of the others to take the action which the situation demands. It would create confidence to feel that there is a clear understanding between the principal financial countries, namely, the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany, which will result in the fullest possible co-operation to control price levels, and that no momentary advantage or considerations of prestige of a single country will be allowed to cloud an issue which is so important to the economic welfare of the world.

A NECESSARY PAIN

"A tyrant has fallen and from this quarter at least comes no sigh of lament, but only great grim happiness."

"Grammar has fallen."
"Cut off his head! Be done with it!"
"Grammar is fine for grammarians. For most people it is only a pain in the neck."

The above vituperation was printed in the editorial columns of a New York newspaper. What would happen if the English speaking and writing world were to follow this advice? Writing without punctuation, for instance, would be either meaningless, or would embody more meanings than any reader could follow. The rules of grammar have made English the most beautiful and expressive language of them all, and without those rules all English-speaking peoples would be guilty of expressing their thoughts in muddled, incoherent, and disconnected phrases of gibberish. The art of expression would be lost entirely and

Oldest Parts Of Province Near Quebec

(Continued from page one)

ject in sight, which happened to be a tub. Progress was slow in this mode of travel and Wolfe's soldiers reached the water before he was out of range and began firing. The terrified man stood up and shouted "Don't fire! People on board!". On hearing this the soldiers ceased firing and the man was brought safely to shore.

Professors Summer Homes

The settlers along the Riviere Ouelle subsisted on porpoise fishing. Sir William Dawson and Professor Harrison had their summer homes near this river. At Notre Dame de Poitiers the main road to the Maritimes Provinces branched off the highway leading to Quebec.

The views from the air taken around the Gaspé district showed the farms in that section were in good condition, the outstanding feature being the zig-zag fences.

A vote of thanks was given to Colonel Bovey by Mrs. Sidney Langlois president of the club after which tea was served.

Mental Hygiene Clinic Founded

(Continued from page one)

McGill has supplied the building at 531 Pine Avenue West, which has the double advantage of being conveniently situated and having close contact with University departments.

Notices

Notices must be legibly written and be in the McGill Daily office before eight o'clock on the night previous to publication. Brevity is essential. Under no circumstances will notices be accepted over the telephone.

MEDICAL SOCIETY

The next regular meeting of the McGill Medical Society will be held in the Assembly Hall of the Medical Building on Monday, at 8 o'clock.

Program:
1. "Sutures and Wound Healing" a lecture by Dr. C. K. P. Henry illustrated by a motion picture and lantern slides.
2. Refreshments.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The next meeting of the society will be held on Tuesday, February 11 at 8:30 p.m. in the Lyman Room of the Redpath Museum. Professor D. L. Thomson will deliver a paper on the "Pigments of Insects". All those interested are cordially invited to attend.

HOUSE OF COMMONS CLUB

The next meeting of the House of Commons Club will be held on Monday, at 8:15 o'clock, at the home of Professor Adair, 493 Sherbrooke St. W. Papers will be read on "Yellow Journalism" and "Modern Propaganda."

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

The next meeting of the McGill Philosophical Society will be held in Room 44 of the Arts Building on Monday, at 7:30 p.m. Professor C. W. Hendel will speak on "The Philosophical Aspects of Eddington."

SATURDAY NIGHT CLUB

Dr. Hendel, of the Department of Philosophy, will be the guest of the Saturday Night Club at their meeting which takes place this evening at 8 o'clock in the General Secretary's Office, in Strathcona Hall. All interested are invited to attend.

TRACK PICTURES

Senior and Intermediate Track Pictures are in the Athletic Office and may be had on payment of \$2.50.

MASONIC CLUB

A regular communication of the University Lodge, A.F. & A.M., No. 84, G.R.Q. will be held in the Masonic Temple, 627 Dorchester St., West, tonight at 8 o'clock. The first degree will be exemplified.

Members of the Masonic Club are cordially invited to attend.

M.W.S.S. RIFLE CLUB

Due to an error in copying it was erroneously reported in Tuesday's Daily that the High School of Mont-

we would degenerate to the level of the uncivilized races, without a universal language; without even the ability to make expressions understood. The word can be thankful that such ideas are too ridiculous to be considered in any other than a humorous light.

—Marquette Tribune.

"Yes," said the hard hearted father, "I'll take her back."
So they passed his plate and grand father gave him the last piece of chicken.

—Rice Owl.

Plebe: Do you make life size enlargements from snapshots?
Photographer: That's our specialty.
Plebe: Fine, here's a picture I took of the Grand Canyon.

—Annapolis Log.

real range would not be available for use on Saturday. This should have appeared as "Wednesdays".
All members will shoot on Mondays from 5 to 7 o'clock.

NO WORDS!

I will bandy no honeyed words with you, foul Lizzie Jitts. Meet me by the fifth pillar in the Arts Building and I will pull your hair.

C.H.

Lost

A man's scarf. Course silk. Scotch knit in colour, between Medical and Biological Buildings. Finder please leave either with Joe of Biological Building or Mr. Crawford of the Medical Building.

Lost, strayed or stolen a Sheaffer's Black and White fountain pen. Will the finder please leave the article in Hyland's office, H.V.C.

Last Thursday night a small pocket-size looseleaf note book with brown leather cover. Finder please return to Bill Gentlemen.

Red Parker pencil with owner's name on barrel. Finder please leave with Bill Gentlemen.

Red Parker Pen—Finder please return to Bill Gentlemen's office.

A silver Eversharp with a gold top in the Arts or Physics Building on

Saturday morning. Finder please leave with Bill Gentlemen.

Small purse in the Chemistry Building. Finder please return to janitor.

White gold signet ring, initials H.J.D., highly valued by the owner. Will finder please call Cres. 1674.

Will the one who took A. E. Murdoch's black oxford from the rink house Thursday night by mistake, please communicate with him as soon as possible at Marquette 2055.

A pair of skates and boots on the tennis court rink. Apply to locker 233, Arts Building.

Found

Near Rodick Gates, a gold over-sharp pencil. Owner can have same by applying to Mr. Yates at the Tuck Shop.

Church Of The Messiah

UNITARIAN

SHERBROOKE STREET WEST
AND SIMPSON STREET

MINISTER

REVEREND LAWRENCE CLARE

SERVICE AT 11 A.M.

Subject: "THE SUPREMACY OF THOUGHT."

ALL SEATS FREE

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

(United Church of Canada)

COR. OF DORCHESTER & DRUMMOND STREETS.

Rev. Lynn Harold Hough, Th.D., D.D., Minister

Rev. Errol C. Amaron, B.A., B.D., Associate.

Preacher: LYNN HAROLD HOUGH, Th.D., D.D.

11.00 a.m.—Subject: "Makers of men."

Text: 1 Sam. 2:21.

7.30 p.m.—Subject: "The Prophet with the Tongue of Fire."

Text: 1 Kings 18:36-37.

EMMANUEL CHURCH

UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA DRUMMOND STREET.

Special Preacher: REV. DAVID A. MACLENNAN, of Baltimore, U.S.A.

Morning at 11.00—"Vision and Valour."

Evening at 7.30—"The Glory of Going On."

CHURCH SCHOOL AT 2.55.

A. R. Grafton

Lay Associate

D. M. Herbert

Organist and Choirmaster.

ERSKINE CHURCH

United Church of Canada.

Sherbrooke Street West, at the head of Crescent Street.

SERVICES: 11 A.M. and 7.30 P.M.

REV. E. LESLIE PIGEON, D.D., Minister, will preach at both services,

assisted by Rev. W. Ewart Cockram.

Morning Subject: CULTIVATED DESIRE.

Evening Subject: LIFE SERVICE.

Organ Recital, 6.55 p.m.

A Social Hour will be held at the close of the evening Service.

THE CHURCH OF ST ANDREW AND ST. PAUL

PRESBYTERIAN

11.00 a.m.—Holy Communion.

Rev. George H. Donald, D.D.

7.30 p.m.—Service of Thanksgiving.

Rev. W. H. Leatham of St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa.

The Annual Congregational Meeting will be held in the Church Hall, on Monday, February 10th, at 8 p.m.

TOMORROW AT

St. James United Church

Rev. Lloyd C. Douglas, M.A., D.D.

Rev. T. Anson Halpenny, B.A., D.D.

Dr. Douglas preaches at both services.

11.00—"DOES IT DO ANY GOOD TO PRAY?"

7.30—"A JUDGE WHO BECAME A CLOWN."

Music by the choir. Soloist, Mrs. Carlyle Duncan.

Stanley Oliver, Organist and Musical Director.

Attention!!

The Annual Board
will positively not
accept any write-ups
after Wednesday,
February 12th.